

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

RODERICK D. DOUGLAS,

Plaintiff,

v.

EDWARD F. WALL, *et al.*,

Defendants.

ORDER

13-cv-301-wmc

Plaintiff Roderick Douglas, a prisoner incarcerated in the Wisconsin Department of Corrections at the Stanley Correctional Institution, has submitted a proposed civil action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. With the exception of habeas corpus proceedings, the fee for civil actions filed after May 1, 2013 is \$400 unless a litigant qualifies as indigent under the federal *in forma pauperis* statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), in which case the fee is \$350. Plaintiff has filed a certified copy of his inmate trust fund account statement in support of his motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in this case. (Dkt. # 2, # 10). After considering the motion and supporting documentation, the court concludes that plaintiff qualifies for indigent status for reasons set forth briefly below.

Because plaintiff is incarcerated, his case is governed by the Prisoner Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b), which requires indigent inmates to pay by installment the entire filing fee for civil actions and appeals. The federal *in forma pauperis* statute does not permit a court to waive a prisoner's entire obligation to pay filing fees, but it does allow a qualifying individual to proceed without prepaying some or all of the filing fee. To determine whether a prisoner qualifies for indigent status for purposes of the PLRA, this court applies the formula set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). According to this formula, a prisoner requesting leave to

proceed *in forma pauperis* must prepay 20% of the greater of the average monthly balance or the average monthly deposits made to his prison account in the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint. In other words, he must make an initial partial payment of the filing fee before the court will consider his complaint. Thereafter, he shall be required to make monthly installment payments from his trust fund account. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

Using information for the relevant time period from plaintiff's trust fund account statement, 20% of the average monthly balance in plaintiff's account is \$0.51, but 20% of plaintiff's average monthly deposits is \$1.60. Because the greater of the two amounts is 20% of the average monthly deposits, or \$1.60, this is the amount plaintiff will be assessed as an initial partial payment of the filing fee. For this case to proceed, plaintiff must submit this amount on or before July 22, 2013.

If plaintiff does not have funds to make the initial partial fee payment in his regular account, he must arrange for prison officials to pay some or all of the assessment from his release account. This does not mean that plaintiff is free to ask prison officials to pay *all* of his filing fee from his release account. The only amount plaintiff must pay at this time is the \$1.60 initial partial payment. Before prison officials take any portion of that amount from plaintiff's release account, they may first take from plaintiff's regular account whatever amount up to the full amount plaintiff owes. Plaintiff should show a copy of this order to prison officials to ensure that they are aware they should send plaintiff's initial partial payment to this court.

In addition, the court notes that plaintiff has filed a motion for "appointment of counsel." (Dkt. #5). It is well established that civil litigants have no constitutional or statutory right to the appointment of counsel. *See, e.g., Luttrell v. Nickel*, 129 F.3d 933, 936 (7th Cir.

1997); *Ray v. Wexford Health Sources, Inc.*, 706 F.3d 864, 866-67 (7th Cir. 2013). The most a court can do is determine whether to recruit counsel *pro bono* to assist an eligible plaintiff who proceeds under the federal *in forma pauperis* statute. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) (“The court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel.”); *Pruitt v. Mote*, 503 F.3d 647, 653-54 (7th Cir. 2007) (en banc) (noting that, at most, the federal IFP statute confers discretion “to recruit a lawyer to represent an indigent civil litigant *pro bono publico*”). In other words, a reviewing court only has discretion to recruit a volunteer. *Ray*, 706 F.3d at 867. Until the court has screened the complaint as required by the PLRA, 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, any motion requesting the assistance of volunteer counsel must be denied as premature. The court will reconsider plaintiff’s request after it has completed the screening process.

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The motion filed by plaintiff Roderick Douglas for leave to proceed without prepayment of fees (Dkt. # 2) is GRANTED.
2. Plaintiff is assessed \$1.60 as an initial partial payment of the \$350 fee for filing this case as an indigent litigant. He shall submit a check or money order made payable to the “Clerk of Court” in the amount of \$1.60 on or before July 22, 2013. **Plaintiff is advised that, if he fails to comply as directed or show cause of his failure to do so, the court will assume that he does not wish to proceed and this case will be dismissed without further notice pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a).**

3. Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel (Dkt. #5) is DENIED without prejudice.
4. No further action will be taken in this case until the clerk's office receives plaintiff's initial partial filing fee as directed above and the court has screened the complaint as required by the PLRA, 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. Once the screening process is complete, a separate order will issue as soon as practicable depending on the demands of this court's heavy docket.

Entered this 27th day of June, 2013.

BY THE COURT:

/s/
PETER OPPENEER
Magistrate Judge